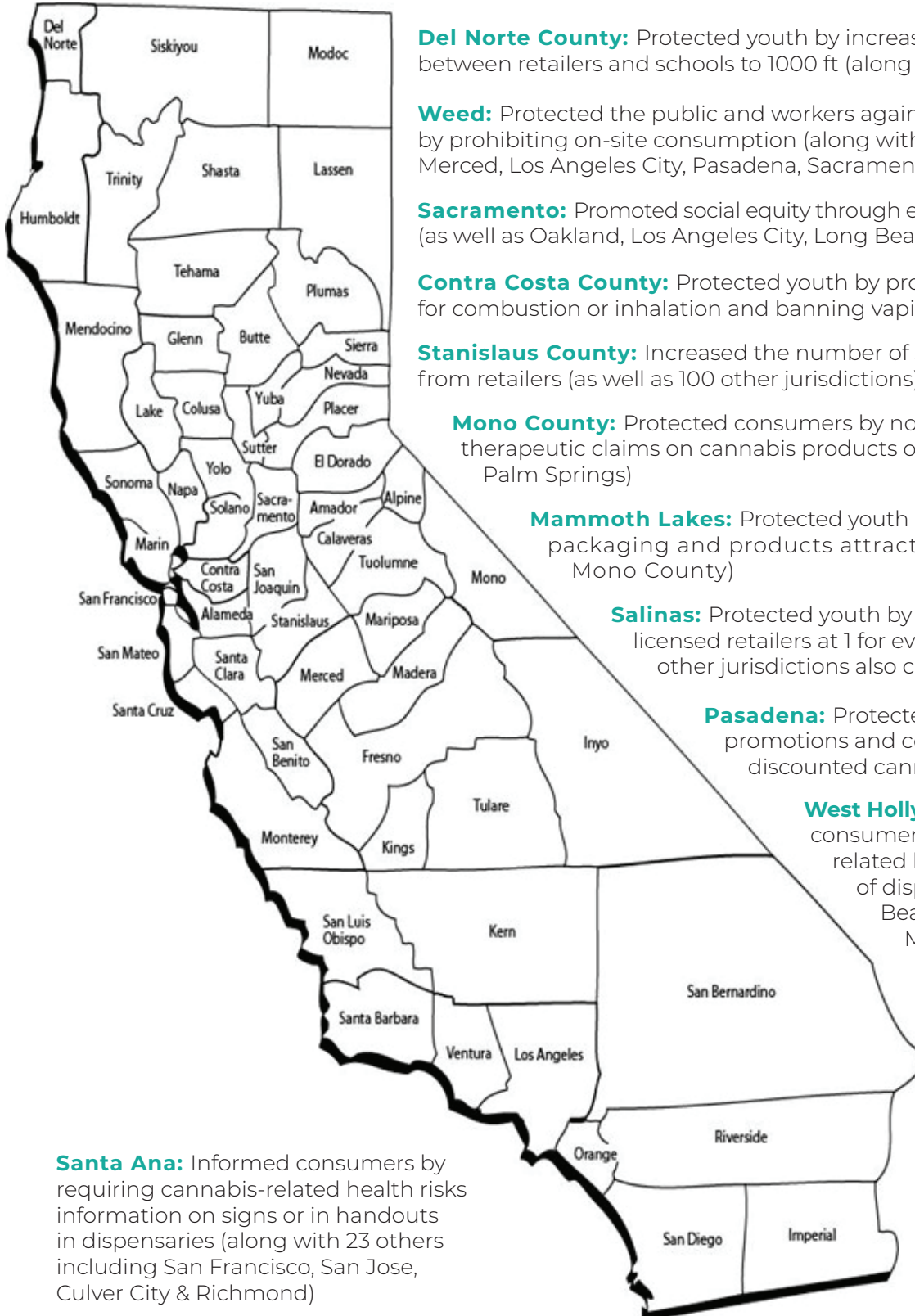


THE STATE OF CANNABIS POLICY IN CALIFORNIA'S CITIES & COUNTIES



Advancing Public Health & Equity in Cannabis Policy

Examples of what your neighbors are doing to protect youth, public health and social equity



Del Norte County: Protected youth by increasing the required buffer between retailers and schools to 1000 ft (along with 36 other jurisdictions)

Weed: Protected the public and workers against secondhand smoke by prohibiting on-site consumption (along with 119 other places such as Merced, Los Angeles City, Pasadena, Sacramento, and Mammoth Lakes)

Sacramento: Promoted social equity through equity in licensing provisions (as well as Oakland, Los Angeles City, Long Beach and San Francisco)

Contra Costa County: Protected youth by prohibiting flavored products for combustion or inhalation and banning vaping products

Stanislaus County: Increased the number of sites with a required buffer from retailers (as well as 100 other jurisdictions)

Mono County: Protected consumers by not allowing health or therapeutic claims on cannabis products or their marketing (as did Palm Springs)

Mammoth Lakes: Protected youth by prohibiting advertising, packaging and products attractive to youth (along with Mono County)

Salinas: Protected youth by capping the number of licensed retailers at 1 for every ~32,000 people (93 other jurisdictions also capped dispensaries)

Pasadena: Protected youth by prohibiting promotions and coupons offering discounted cannabis (along with 4 others)

West Hollywood: Protected consumers by requiring cannabis-related health and safety training of dispensary staff (Long Beach, Pasadena, Mt. Shasta, Mammoth Lakes and Mono County did, too)

Santa Ana: Informed consumers by requiring cannabis-related health risks information on signs or in handouts in dispensaries (along with 23 others including San Francisco, San Jose, Culver City & Richmond)